

The
Story of
HAWAII



THE STORY OF HAWAII

FOREWORD AND INTRODUCTION

THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII present this booklet as a general story of the Territory of Hawaii of especial interest to prospective visitors but embracing something regarding its history, geography and commerce, all of which may be found readily by referring to the table of contents on the opposite page.

Changeable current data such as hotel rates, sailing dates, steamer and inter-island excursion fares, also sample itineraries, are given in a separate Tourfax bulletin which is revised and corrected monthly. The latest Tourfax may be obtained from our offices listed below or any leading travel or steamship agency.

This bureau is a public institution impartially representing the Chambers of Commerce of all the island counties of the Territory of Hawaii. We have nothing for sale. Our sole purpose is to attract you to Hawaii and then to help make your stay as enjoyable as possible, also to assist you to find a home if you decide to take up residence here, as do many of our visitors by increasing numbers each year. We are at your service with any desired information and cordially invite you to call upon us when you arrive in Honolulu.

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

828 FORT STREET, HONOLULU

HAWAII

U. S. A.

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CABLE AND RADIO ADDRESS, BOTH OFFICES: "PROMOTION"

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The Story of Hawaii

Residents of Hawaii are so proud of their islands and visitors so pleased with their experiences in the territory that people often ask "Why does Hawaii possess such an insistent appeal? Why do eyes glow and pulses accelerate at the very mention of its name?"

The only satisfactory answer is the islands themselves. Come as others have come. Spend those happy days on shipboard. Relax on a gay, floating city, with its deck sports and dances and "movies," comfortable cabins and lounging steamer chairs; its pleasantly informal acquaintances and diversions. Arise at dawn on that last day with the cool trade winds of early morn caressing you, and hurry breathlessly on deck to find a lighthouse sleepily blinking its last winks, and a verdant shoreline thrown up in the night. As the sun mounts, watch its unfolding glories on the clouds capping gorgeous mountains, unbelievably green. As your ship swings around into the harbor, see breakers foam on the coral reef, plummy palms appear, and roofs nearly lost in a maze of foliage sparkle and dance.

**Coral
Reefs**

TWENTIETH CENTURY ADVENTURING

But wait! You haven't yet recklessly emptied your purse of its silver to the horde of native diving boys who with amazing dexterity snatch the coin out of the clear blue depths, or heard the Hawaiian band waft "Aloha Oe" to you from the crowded pier, or viewed the jovial, jostling lei-women vending armsful of vari-colored flower wreaths. You haven't yet floated along to your hotel or cottage past great mounds of purple bougainvillea, and long stretches of gay hibiscus and richly scented oleander bush, by coconut plantation, banana patch, rice paddy. You haven't yet felt the warmth of the waters at Waikiki. When you have experienced all this, and it is only a taste, you will begin to sense why Hawaii tempts you, draws you, holds you.



R. M. Clutterbuck Photo

Native Diving Boys



Baker Photo

Honolulu Oriental District

CLIMATE NEARLY PERFECT

If only one theme could be selected to explain the popularity of Hawaii, it would lie in the much overworked word climate, for after all it is the everlasting sunshine of perpetual summer and evenly distributed rain that garb the mountains and valleys in their eternal verdure, that produces the great sugar-cane and pineapple crops. It is the equable climate, varying only a few degrees throughout the year, which imbues the natives with their proverbial hospitality and friendliness, that keeps the sea always pleasantly tempered for bathing. It is the rain which falls so often at night and so evenly throughout the year that bathes tree and street, and banishes dust or germs. It is the mists falling when the sun is bright which causes the beautiful phenomena called liquid sunshine; which arches the haze of purple valleys with brilliant rainbows so close that one can almost touch them; that forms lunar rainbows on moonlit nights. It's the trade winds that blow from the northeast almost continuously that temper the warmer days. It is the constant temperature which allows for light comfortable clothing and dainty frocks; that provides life in the open air all the year; that makes for healthful contentment.

There are no sudden climatic changes, few storms or floods. Even thunder and lightning are not common, and snow falls only on the highest peaks. While the so-called winter months of December, January, February and March are a bit colder than others the same light clothing may be worn throughout the year, although a raincoat should be provided, for these months constitute the wettest season, with rainy and sunny days often alternating for several weeks. Visitors to Hawaii should never make the mistake, however, of leaving their heavier clothing at home, as it will often be quite necessary on shipboard or at some of the higher altitudes, such as in the National Park areas. Outing and golfing togs should always be included. Of course everything may be bought at reasonable prices in Hawaii.





Williams Photo

Smiles, Sunshine and Flowers

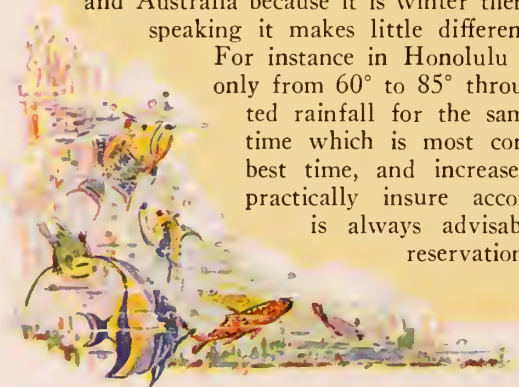
FLOWERING TREES IN SPRING AND SUMMER

If it were possible to claim any one season as the best many would name the months of May, June and July, for those constitute the late spring and early summer in Hawaii when hundreds of gorgeous flowering trees, the most striking of which are the pink and golden shower (Cassia), the scarlet flame-colored poinciana, and the lavender jackaranda are in full bloom, and tropical fruits such as the mango and the avocado, the pineapple and the guava are ripening.

Rare plants, fruits, shrubs, trees and flowers have been brought from all over the world to thrive in Hawaii. Most conspicuous are the great Banyan and Monkey-pod which spread over entire blocks, and the croton bush of vari-colored leaves. Most striking are the tall, stately, symmetrical Royal Palms and most common and useful, kiawe (Alga-
Tropic Plants roba), related to the Mexican Mesquite, which provide the fourfold benefits of feed, firewood, fence-posts and shade. Hibiscus in thousands of color combinations blooms throughout the year, Poinsettia bushes come in profusion, and the Night-blooming Cereus which on old stone hedges shows its great creamy blossoms only at night is to be seen several times throughout the summer.

That season in Hawaii is much cooler and more comfortable than in many more temperate countries. The thermometer in Honolulu rarely goes above 85° in summer and this is tempered by trade winds off the ocean. Summer is especially timely for travelers from New Zealand and Australia because it is winter then in the Antipodes, but generally speaking it makes little difference when travelers visit Hawaii.

For instance in Honolulu in 1924 the thermometer varied only from 60° to 85° through the year and evenly distributed rainfall for the same year was 26.31 inches. Any time which is most convenient for the traveler is the best time, and increased steamship services and hotels practically insure accommodations at any time. It is always advisable, however, to make steamer reservations as far ahead as convenient.



FREQUENT STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Hawaii, being at the crossroads of the Pacific, is especially favored with a number of excellent steamship lines providing direct services from several Pacific Coast ports. All these steamers carry mail, which arrives two or three times a week from the mainland, which is a trip of only five or six days. At the present writing (July, 1925) there are direct and frequent **Joyous Voyage** passenger services to Hawaii from Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Auckland, N. Z., Sydney, Australia, and Oriental ports, providing a wide range of selection. All passenger ships serving Hawaii are equipped with modern conveniences such as wireless services and daily world news, and many recreational features, as promenades, sports, music and dancing. Several steamers offer swimming tanks and moving picture shows. No other vacation affords as complete a relaxation and rest as a sea voyage. It is one of the physician's most popular and successful prescriptions. The trip to and from Hawaii is an ideal health tour and nerve tonic combined with a pleasure jaunt of unusual experiences.



COST OF LIVING MODERATE

Generally speaking it costs no more to live in Hawaii than elsewhere in the United States, and in many instances decidedly less. For visitors contemplating a long stay in the islands with a view possibly to setting up housekeeping (and the practice of remaining several months or even indefinitely is by no means uncommon), a fully furnished cottage or apartment may be rented. Both gas and electricity are available, the latter for cooking as well as light. Ice and bottled fresh

milk are delivered daily. Island meats and sea fish are plentiful. A wide variety of fresh fruits and vegetables,

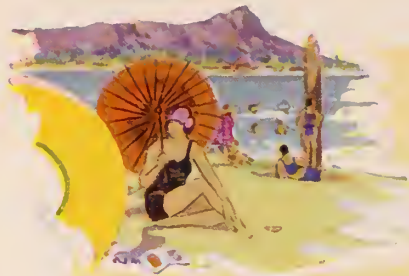
Tasty Fruits many from the mainland, are always to be had.

There are many more fruits which are strange to most visitors, such as the papaia, a delicious golden-meated melon that grows prolifically on trees the year around. It is very popular as a breakfast food or in salads. Then there is the incomparable fresh sliced pineapple every day in the year, and in season luscious mangoes, passion fruit (water lemon), avocado (alligator pear) and many varieties of eating and cooking bananas. One of Hawaii's distinct assets is sparkling pure healthful artesian drinking water.



Williams Photo

Hawaiian Traffic Cop



Most household servants, chauffeurs and yardboys are Japanese. They are fairly plentiful. Wages are reasonable.

There are comfortable hotels in the business section, the residential districts, or on Waikiki beach in Honolulu, and others conveniently located in the country, on the island of Oahu (City and County of Honolulu), and in town and country on the other islands. Rates are similar to those charged elsewhere. Excellent accommodation, cuisine, and service are found at the hotels and boarding houses in Honolulu. Rates are moderate. Most of the hotels are conducted on plan of supplying room and meals, but a few, including two of the largest in Honolulu, offer rooms without meals if desired. There is available a wide variety of cafes, restaurants, lunch rooms and cafeterias, also a number of private rooms.

COTTAGES ADJOIN HOTELS

A novel feature of many Hawaiian hotels is separate cottages where families may live as privately as in their own home, utilizing the main building and dining room for their meals. If visitors prefer to live on or near the beach they may use their own quarters for dressing rooms. If located elsewhere, public and private dressing rooms are provided or membership may be obtained in the Outrigger Canoe Club at **Bathing Popular** Waikiki Beach, which offers other facilities such as lockers and showers, outrigger canoes and surfboards, picnic lunching rooms and kitchens. Bath houses and picnic grounds are also provided at several municipal and country parks, also playgrounds for children.

Detailed information on location, size and rates of all hotels in the islands is found in Tourfax, also average cost of housekeeping cottages.

There are public libraries, hospitals, clinics, and professional services of a high class on all the islands. The islands are well policed and there is little crime and disorder. Fire protection is ample.



BakerPhoto

Native in Slippery Slide on Kauai



Williams Photo

Yachting in Pearl Harbor

FEW INSPECTIONS UPON ARRIVAL

Baggage of passengers from the mainland United States is not subjected to examination by the customs authorities upon entering Honolulu on local steamers since Hawaii is a territory and an integral part of the United States, but all passengers are examined by medical officers of the United States quarantine service before ships dock. This inspection is quite informal and merely requires standing in line for a few moments. Of course, all visitors from countries other than the United States must possess passports and must have U. S. A. their baggage inspected by customs officers. Such passengers must also have had their passport vised by the American Consul at the place from which they departed. Residents of countries other than the United States are required to deposit a poll tax of \$8.00 upon purchase of their steamer ticket to Hawaii which tax is returned to them if they do not remain more than 60 days in American territory.

Consular representatives of most countries are located in Honolulu. Americans of course need no passports or visas for Hawaii, which is a part of their own country. Inquiries are sometimes addressed to "The American Consul, Honolulu." Naturally there is no such person or position, any more than in other American cities.

MANY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

"Shall we take our car?" is a question often asked by visitors to Hawaii. With hundreds of miles of good roads including considerable pavement on all the islands, motoring and picnicking is very popular, but there are many thousands of cars in the islands with an ample number of standard makes for hire with or without driver. Rates are quoted in Tourfax. However, if persons prefer their own car and intend to remain for some time they should not hesitate to bring it. For those the Honolulu Automobile Club furnishes invaluable service by helping to unload the car so that passengers may drive away from the wharf immediately after arrival, and also by registering it and obtaining a complimentary three-months' license. Membership in other automobile or motor clubs entitles one to various services of the Honolulu Club, such as the "trouble-





shooter." Visitors from countries other than the United States should remember that the American style with left-hand steering gear, and driving on the right, prevail in Hawaii. New and used cars can be reasonably purchased in Hawaii.

An excellent street-car trolley service with roomy open cars serves all principal districts in Honolulu, making a trip from any of the hotels to the beach, the business district, or the residential sections a matter of a few minutes. In addition there are public railways on the islands of Kauai, Maui, Oahu, and Hawaii.

Horse transportation in Hawaii is practically obsolete but mounts may be obtained for specific trips. Visitors in Honolulu may indulge in horseback riding through courtesy of the Hawaiian Polo and Racing Association and by special arrangement elsewhere.

MAILS, CABLE, RADIO, PERIODICALS

Communication with the outside world is maintained by both cable and wireless, and between the various islands and ships at sea by wireless. Each island has an extensive telephone exchange, that in the city of Honolulu being automatic. There are daily newspapers in Honolulu and Hilo, semi-weekly on Maui and weekly on Kauai. A number of foreign language and Hawaiian newspapers, and two monthly magazines, the latter with considerable circulation outside Hawaii, are also published in Honolulu. Radio programs are broadcasted from KGU (Honolulu Advertiser) daily. These programs are regularly picked up on the mainland. Radio fans are numerous in Hawaii and mainland programs are plainly heard throughout all the islands.

Mails arrive from North America and are dispatched thereto two or three times a week, and there are frequent services to and from most Pacific countries since all passenger steamers are regular carriers. Mail



Senda Photo

Old Waloli Church, Kauai



Baker Photo

Steam Issuing from Kilauea Volcano

goes from Honolulu to outside islands at least thrice a week. There is considerable army and navy air-plane flying between the islands, but at this writing (July, 1925) no regular public services.

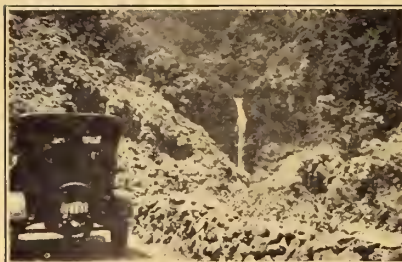
DON'T HURRY

Hawaii does not give you of its best when subjected to rapid sight-seeing. It is when visitors come prepared to remain several weeks, unpacking leisurely and gradually relaxing in the restful absorbingly varied life, that the islands fully exercise their mysterious charm.

It is then that visitors may be lucky enough to view a burning sugarcane field preparatory to harvesting, or a regatta, a pageant, or even to take a few lessons in the graceful hula, or indulge in some off-shore fishing with glass-bottomed box and outrigger canoe. Time increases Hawaii's romantic possibilities immensely. The rare grass hut, **Unique Country** mat-weaving, ancient chanting of mele, hukilau fishing parties—all these and more are not thrown in your face. They develop slowly but surely as visitors remain longer and enter into the spirit of the islands. Of course if visitors remain keyed-up, as it were, demanding something to do and somewhere to go every minute, and with only a few days available for it all they will usually find sufficient variety. Roof gardens, theaters, cabarets, and suburban inns provide nightly pleasure. Dancing in the open, even in the streets on moonlit nights, to the strains of wandering serenaders is common.

Honolulu itself is a cosmopolitan city with a great deal of the bustle of a western American community—placed in a most exquisite natural setting and favored with nature's finest in verdure, flowers, shade trees, healthful and equable climate. It has most conveniences, comforts, public utilities, and services of modern American city life, but more than that and infinitely more appealing, the spell of southern seas and several broad hints of the Orient. An efficient city planning commission is giving careful thought to improving her Civic Center, parks, boulevards, buildings, and an Outdoor Circle of women





G. T. A. Photo

The Haleakala Crater Trip on Maui

watches the artistic development very closely. The city is now well lighted and paved and there is a charming tendency in residential districts to eliminate fences and substitute turf for sidewalks. Many of the streets are modernly straight but many more provide individuality by following the winding country lanes of another age. Races of many creeds and colors—Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, Porto Rican, Portuguese, Russian, Scandinavian, American, German, French and British—commingle and live harmoniously on plantation or in town, all lending their own characteristics of custom, garb or language to the melting pot.

CHARMING HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS

Most interesting of all, and rightly so, are the Hawaiians themselves, a stalwart, upstanding, cheerful, hospitable and gracious people, who permeate every walk of life and lend to it a contagious friendly cheerfulness. All Hawaii is noted for its hospitality. Residents of the territory take unusual interest in the pleasure of visitors, in receiving them cordially and making them feel at home. Most of the Hawaiians are well educated, speaking English, of course, and occupying a large number of official positions of trust and responsibility in the islands. They are quite fond of politics and make excellent policemen, street car conductors, motormen, clerks, etc. It is a good show in itself to see a big bronze "cop" under his great umbrella nonchalantly and good-naturedly directing the maze of colorful traffic. While they are a branch of the great Polynesian family, having similar characteristics, disposition, and language to the Samoans, Tongans, Maoris, etc., they undoubtedly stand at the head of the list, and very few now live in anything approaching the primitive state. They are sincere

Christians, and model, extremely patriotic American citizens. Their grass houses, with a few rare exceptions, are found only in museums, and their position in the commercial and social life of the islands is contingent only on the individual's ambition.

Many of their more charming customs are still retained, however, and in these are preserved the fascination of Hawaii. Weaving and selling leis, those beautiful wreaths of native

Cordial Natives



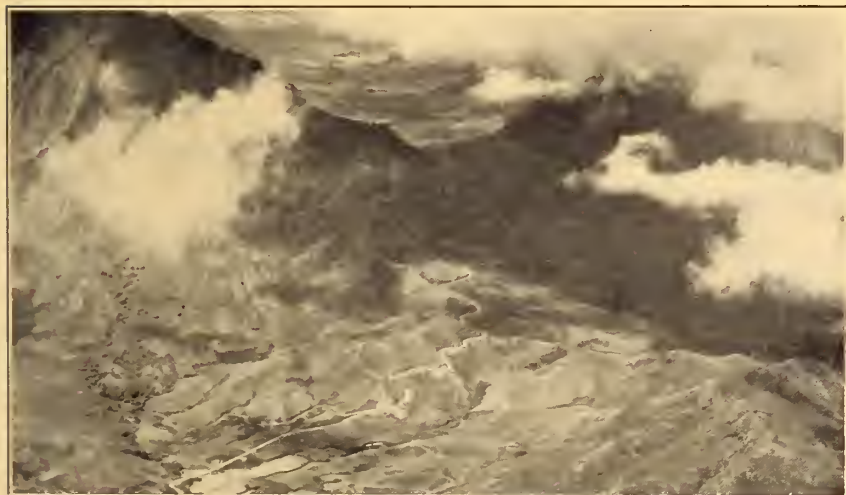
flowers which are hung as testimonial of affection around the necks of returning and departing friends; the Hawaiian band playing at the arrival and departure of steamers and in parks at night; serenading by groups of Hawaiian youths who wander along the sea and under the palms, especially on moonlight nights, singing and playing bewitching melodies; special pageants, and luaus (feasts) featuring Hawaiian music and dancing and native food, cooked Hawaiian style in an imu (oven) in the ground; pounding poi from the taro root, a sticky paste almost unpalatable to the novice, but the Hawaiian's "Staff of life"; hukilaus or fishing parties in which the whole personnel of the expedition don bathing suits and help pull in the great nets and dump a tempting catch on the beach, and finally, probably most interesting to all visitors, their swimming and surfing, diving and canoeing.



SURF-RIDING THRILLING SPORT

Hawaiians take naturally to the water. They are equally at home on the beach or in the surf and their magnificent physique is a source of admiration and envy. A charging platoon of them standing erect on racing surfboards, propelled shoreward by no other power than the force of a great wave, is a most striking spectacle. Their prowess on the surfboards is such that many can stand on their heads, carry a second on their shoulder or execute other amazing tricks when the slippery slanting board is traveling 20-30 miles an hour. It is one of the most exhilarating sports imaginable and anyone who likes the water and is physically fit can learn it. There are so many good Hawaiian instructors and the temperature of the water is so

**Speedy
Boards**



11th Photo Section, Air Service, U.S.A. Photo

Nuanu Pali (precipice) Road near Honolulu



moderate, that devotees may remain in the surf for hours without chilling or tiring. There is practically no danger attached to surfing since Waikiki and other popular beaches taper out very gradually and are protected by great stretches of coral reefs from deep water, undertows, and sharks. Those who do not have the time or inclination to tackle the surfboard may still

enjoy the sensations of surfing in great outrigger canoes manned by Hawaiians. The canoe seldom capsizes on account of the projecting pole, or outrigger, and when it catches a big wave and races shoreward at a decided tip and with the spray flying high, one gets several man-sized thrills.

The Hawaiians also participate at home and abroad in numerous swimming meets and exhibitions in which they have established many world's records. As tiny lads the natives swim out to great liners entering the harbor to dive for coins, a novel sight for every mali-
Torch Fishing hini (newcomer). Even in a brief visit to Hawaii visitors may see a fisherman picturesquely posed on the seashore with his throw-net patiently waiting for a school of fish, or again at night wading in the sea searching out squid and eel with torch and spear. Moonlight swimming is also a popular and typically Hawaiian diversion.

THINGS THAT ARE DIFFERENT

One may see Hawaiian women weaving lauhala mats, or boys deftly improvising hats in the same manner, or, for a change, shinnying up a coco palm to toss down the luscious nut filled with cooling drink.

Flooded rice fields are seen on every island, and the carabao (water buffalo) plodding in the mud, adds to the Oriental touch, also the primitive thresher, which is simply a concrete floor over which a line of maybe a half-dozen horses are driven abreast like a merry-go-round.

Other intriguing sights, which engage the time and interest of visitors in Honolulu, include Bishop Museum with excellent collection of



Baker Photo

Pineapples Planted in Paper



Cutting and Loading Sugar Cane

Polynesian antiques, including priceless feather capes of long deceased Hawaiian monarchs, and other symbols of royalty such as feather kahilis, headdresses, and tabu sticks; Iolani Palace and its throne room, once the home of royalty where the late ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the last sovereign, was deposed in 1893; the aquarium with its tanks of mar-

Fresh Foods velously colored fish which seemed to have been painted by some master of harmonizing hues and bizarre designs; the public fish-markets covering whole city blocks where both "The Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady" obtain their provender of meat, groceries, fruits and vegetables from Chinese who strangely enough are vending the catches of a sizeable Japanese fishing fleet anchored by day nearby, and by night, outside the harbor. Daily deliveries are made of store purchases, ice, etc., but there are also "Cash and Carry" grocerias.

Visitors also enjoy Hawaii's American retail shopping district with up-to-date stores and the latest modes from the mainland in attractively displayed windows which would not appear out of place on Fifth Avenue; the Oriental district and its accompanying chop suey cafes, tiny workshops, theaters, jabberings and odors suggestive of the Far East, or rather near West; the parks where children romp by day and the Hawaiian Band plays nightly under the Southern Cross; the residential heights overlooking the city and harbor, with stunning bungalows banked by gay hibiscus, bougainvillea, croton and oleander.

OLD SPORTS AND NEW

There is really no end to what one may see or do. There are several good golf links and tennis courts on the four principal islands. There are some good trails and tramping in the mountains is always popular, and collectors for land and sea shells find many beautiful specimens. Tobogganing down grassy slopes on "ti" leaves is at least different. The Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club welcomes temporary members for regularly arranged week-end outings to some of the more distant or inaccessible spots, such as mountain peaks, blow holes, deserted villages, mysterious caves





Perkins Photo

The Crater of Haleakala on Maui

and ancient Hawaiian heiaus (temples). Besides the richness of foliage and many beautiful flowers, one of the joys of hiking in Hawaii is that there are no poisonous reptiles (there isn't a single snake in all the islands) nor noxious weeds. There are occasional regattas and yacht races. Polo is played considerably and also baseball with first-rate local leagues giving good exhibitions. The leading colleges stage lively football matches in the fall and winter months, often defeating good teams from the mainland. Snappy boxing "smokers" are arranged regularly by the army and navy, also military and naval dem-
Varied Sports onstrations. Pageants, carnivals, plays, county and territorial fairs, Oriental lantern parades, kite days, "boy day" when the great colored fish flags fly, and many other happenings quite different from what visitors have seen elsewhere, come throughout the year. Taking lessons on the ukulele and steel guitar is sport in itself.

LIFE IN THE OPEN

It would be presumptuous to attempt a complete outline of what visitors can do while in Hawaii. For instance, for the scientifically minded there is no limit to the field of botany, biology and geology. Most find their own niche easily and need few suggestions on how to enjoy themselves. The hospitable atmosphere of the islands brings quick acquaintance, either with other visitors or with local residents, followed by informal parties and dances, picnics to mountain lodge, beach home, or country place. Life in the sunny open air appeals to most visitors and makes anything enjoyable. In Hawaii even the dancing with native orchestras is outside, on broad lanais (verandas).

Time flies so fast that even by postponing their departure visitors find when they leave that they have left much undone, which no doubt accounts for the high percentage who repeatedly return. Many visitors come for only a week but find their visit so thoroughly enjoyable that they remain for months. Steamship agencies report that many defer their departure.



ISLANDS CENTRALLY LOCATED

Hawaii is America's western frontier and as such Uncle Sam's strongest military post and naval base. Schofield Barracks, twenty miles from Honolulu, and Pearl Harbor, ten miles away, are sizeable cities in themselves. Being so strategically located at such a central point in the rapidly developing Pacific area, Hawaii is the favored hub of many commercial lanes to and from the Orient, the Panama Canal, the South Sea islands, and the Antipodes. As such, it has a tremendously bright and promising future as a world port and popular rendezvous. The thousands of service men in the islands contribute very largely to the athletic and social life. From the commercial standpoint alone the army and navy is a tremendous asset to Hawaii with expenditures in 1924 for pay roll, construction, and supplies of about a million dollars a month.



EVERY ISLAND FASCINATING

Honolulu is only a radiating point for limitless interesting excursions and one must really get out of the city to see the real Hawaii. After visitors have seen its environs and have motored "round the island" (of Oahu), which includes an enthralling outlook from the famous Nuuanu Pali; exquisite coral gardens and marine life seen from glass-bottom boats; and practically every sort of mountain and beach scenery, and every aspect of country life in the sugar, pineapple and rice growing districts, they should arrange at once to see something of the other islands. The trips are not difficult adventures. They involve only an over-night sea voyage on comfortable steamers. Four different steamship lines ply between Honolulu and the principal islands regularly with services at least three times a week.



11th Photo Section, Air Service, U.S.A. Photo

Army Airplanes Over Island of Molokai

U S



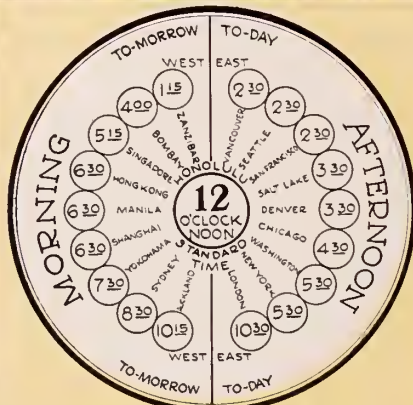
LEGEND

RAILROADS

HIGHWAYS

TRAILS

S. S. ROUTES



WHEN IT'S NOON AT HONOLULU

U. S. Weather Bureau

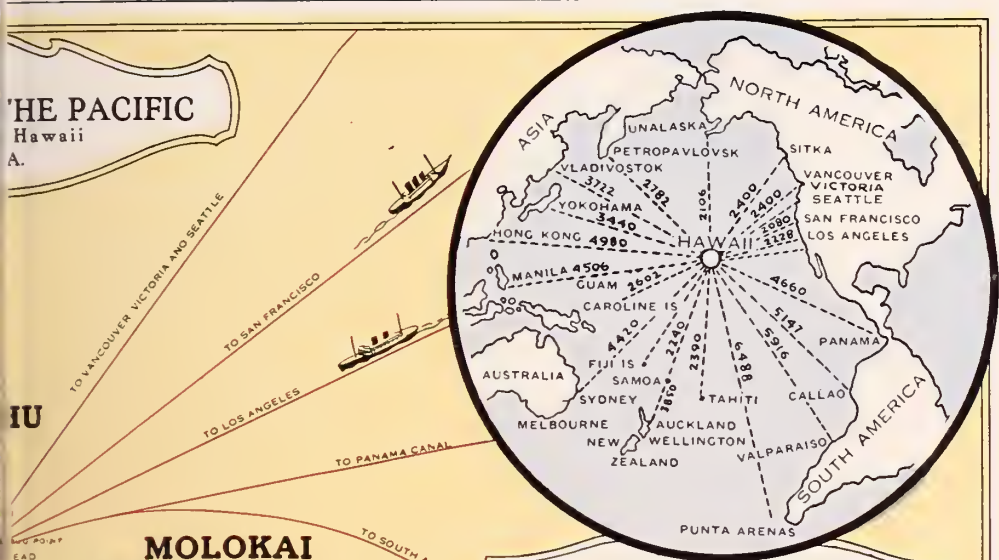
THE WATER
at Waikiki



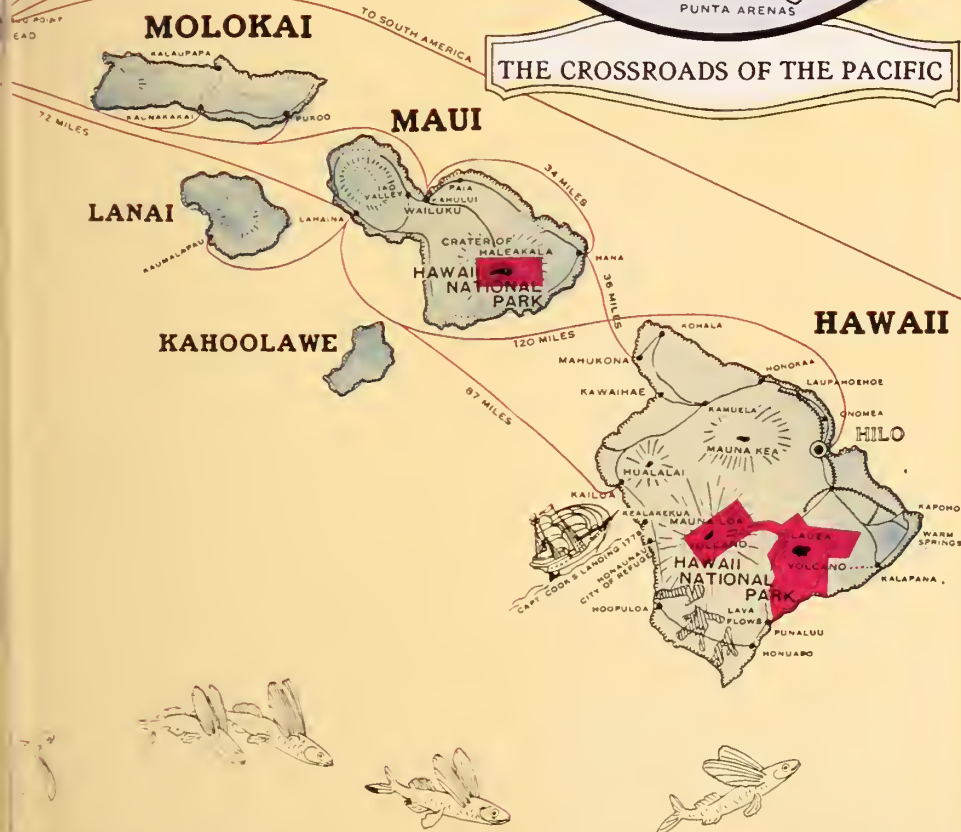
AVERAGE
MONTHLY
TEMPERATURE
75.5°

Hawaii
A.

IV



THE CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC





Covell Photo

Hawaiian Hukilau—Pulling the Net

KAUAI, THE GARDEN ISLAND

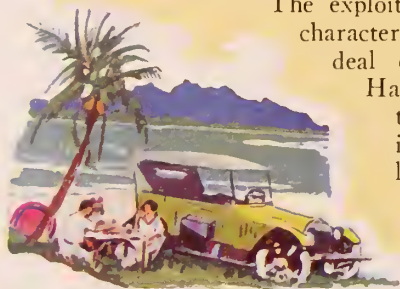
Each of the four principal islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii have beauty spots and natural wonders which are not duplicated on the others, and thus each is worth a special call. All four have been highly developed, especially agriculturally. Good roads are common.

Many claim Kauai, about a hundred miles northwest of Honolulu, to be the gem of the group. Certainly its beautiful, abundant foliage has laid unquestionable right to the sobriquet "The Garden Island." Smallest of the four with an area of about 547 square miles, and more **Damp** circular than the others, it lies as a great wreath of sugar-cane **Mount** and pineapple fields almost encircling a central peak, Mount Waialeale, with an elevation of about 5,170 feet. This peak is the wettest official spot on earth with an average annual rainfall of 443 inches over a period of thirteen years, but this excessive precipitation pertains only to the summits. From the pretty little county seat of Lihue one travels on excellent motor roads many miles either north or south to the impassable Na Pali cliffs, the high, sheer precipices, spires, caves, waterfalls and coloring of which as seen from the sea constitute one of the most striking spectacles in Hawaii. The northern route passes through several sugar-cane plantations, followed by pineapple fields, and then skirts picturesque Hanalei valley and beach, ending at the interesting caves of Haena, steeped in folk-lore.

QUAINT HAWAIIAN LEGENDS

The name of every Hawaiian beach, mountain, or place has its significance, and generally a very pretty myth accounts for its formation, existence or peculiarity. Visitors should by all means purchase a book of legends before beginning these inter-island tours, for then they will be able to exchange tale for tale with their guides, and sense something more intimate regarding superstitions and fairy-tales of old Hawaii.

The exploits of some of the more prominent mythical characters such as Maui and Pele, make up a great deal of all Polynesian folk-lore, including the Hawaiian, with many and varied versions of their deeds. Maui discovered fire, fished up islands including the one of that name, and lassoed the sun, but failed to find immortality.



THE "GRAND CANYON" OF KAUAI

The southern route from Lihue goes to the town of Waimea; to the Barking Sands of Nohili which emit a peculiar "woof" when slid over; to an ancient star-shaped enclosure where the might of the Tsar once gained a foothold in 1815, and threatened the tiny monarchy. Most gorgeous of all is Waimea Canyon, very properly titled the "Grand Canyon of Hawaii." While Waimea Canyon's whole extent would comprise but a small part of the more famous spectacle in Arizona, still in dizzy depths, weathered battlements, and pinnacles, highlights and brilliant colorings, it compares quite favorably. It is very accessible either by motor car to aerie outlooks on the rim or by a horseback trip or an easy tramp up the valley floor.

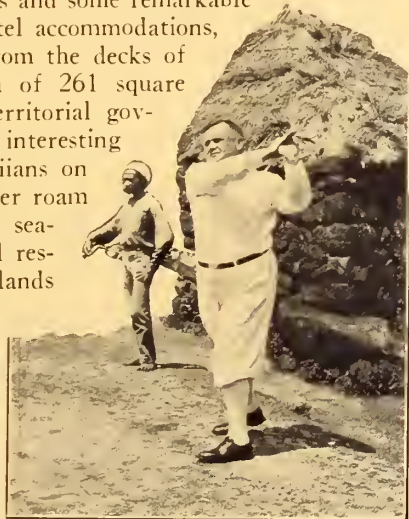


Kauai has other beautiful canyons such as Olokele, which is more verdant than Waimea, and Hanapepe, full of reds and greens. Popular detours from the main roads include a visit to Kukuilono Park, a private estate improved after the Japanese style, and the Spouting Horn of Koloa, a geyser of salt water, caused by the force of the surf on a volcanic shore. As a county of the territory Kauai embraces Niihau, smallest of the eight inhabited islands, and given almost entirely to stock raising. Geographically Kauai is thought to be the oldest island. Certainly there are few clearly defined volcanic craters.

HUNTING AND FISHING POPULAR

One of America's national parks is on the islands of Maui and Hawaii, southeast of Honolulu. A trip to both may be combined. On this trip the island of Molokai, usually visible from Honolulu, is passed first. It has regular steamer services and some remarkable scenery, but with practically no hotel accommodations, is usually seen by travelers only from the decks of passing steamers. It has an area of 261 square miles on which the federal and territorial governments are now attempting the interesting experiment of rehabilitating Hawaiians on the land. Great droves of wild deer roam on Molokai and may be hunted in season through arrangement with local residents. Like many of the other islands there are also wild pig, sheep, and goat. The latter constitute a pest in some districts in Hawaii and are hunted the year around.

Hawaiian waters, especially around Molokai and Maui, are favorite grounds for deep sea fishing. Power fishing launches may



Williams Photo

Teeing Off



be rented, with reel and tackle for trolling furnished if desired. Sporty fish weighing over 100 pounds are commonly hooked providing an exciting hour or two for the fisherman. The principal catches are the Ahi (tuna); Mahimahi (dolphin); Aku (bonito); Ulua (cavalla), and A'u (swordfish). Visitors require no local license for such fishing.

Fresh water fishing in Hawaii is scarce but recent efforts to stock mountain streams with trout have been successful on Kauai, where there are a few sizeable rivers. Other island streams are also being stocked.

For administrative purposes Molokai is part of the County of Maui, which also embraces the nearby and extensively cultivated island of Lanai (139 sq. mi.) and the almost barren Kahoolawe (44 sq. mi.).

THE "VALLEY ISLAND" OF MAUI

Maui is the second largest island in the territory. High mountains at either end with a dividing fertile plain of sugar-cane and pineapple plantations cause it to be called "the Valley Island." Its area is 728 square miles. Heights to the east are principally the great dormant crater of Haleakala, part of Hawaii National Park. Haleakala, "The House of the Sun," the largest inactive crater on earth, is a frequent objective. From the over-night summit resthouse one commands a magnificent kaleidoscope of lazily drifting clouds in and around and below the 20-mile rim 10,000 feet high. Ascent is made in about four hours on foot or horseback from the end of the motor road. In addition there is a three-or-four-day jaunt across the floor of the crater and along a less frequented and therefore more interesting coastal and mountainous district. From the summit of Haleakala, sunset and sunrise effects are marvelous. From Haleakala the peaks of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, nearly 14,000 feet above sea on the island of Hawaii, next door, may be seen often snow-capped.

Lofty Peaks



Hill Photo

Railway, Rice and Coco Palm



G. T. A. Photo

Rare Grass Houses on Kauai and Maui

Other popular haunts on Maui include Iao Valley, with sheer walls all verdure-clad to their utmost peaks and pierced by a slender "Needle" peak. Iao is nicknamed the "Yosemite of Hawaii" and is only a few minutes' drive or hike from the pretty town and county seat of Wailuku. Another fairyland of waterfalls, tropical fruits, bush and foliage is found on a horseback ride along the ditch trails of East Maui, where the ingenuity of man has caught and collected the rainfall of the mountainous districts and led it out through an intricate scheme of waterfalls, canals, trestles and tunnels to irrigate sugar-cane. Each island has developed similar extensive projects.

SUGAR AND PINEAPPLE CHIEF CROPS

Some of the best examples are seen on Maui of the high state to which have been carried production of sugar cane and its reduction in mills to raw sugar for shipment to the mainland United States for refining. Sugar is the principal product of the Hawaiian Islands, over seven hundred thousand tons having been produced in 1924. It is generally irrigated, fertilized heavily, and requires about eighteen months to mature, either from plant or ratoon crops. An average yield is five tons of raw sugar to the acre.

Maui also contributes heavily to the islands' pineapple crop, which comes second in the territory with nearly seven million cases of the delectable fruit canned in 1924. Visitors are always welcomed at pineapple canneries and sugar mills, and find them intensely interesting.

The territory's combined pineapple and sugar crop for 1924 was worth over a hundred million dollars, value of the sugar crop being about twice that of the pineapple crop, although the latter is steadily gaining on the former by utilization of the less developed higher levels not suitable for sugar-cane. Rice, coffee and bananas are the only other sizeable crops although a quantity of small fruits and vegetables, berries and melons are raised. A cup of Hawaiian Kona coffee or a jar of guava jelly or pohia jam is a treat which visitors readily embrace. Little hay or grain is grown in Hawaii, however, most stock food being shipped in.





HAWAII, THE "BIG" ISLAND

Maui has more steamer connections with Honolulu than the other islands, being served on the east by ships entering Kahului harbor near Wailuku, and on the west by the twice-a-week run between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii, of two new inter-island steamers which stop near Lahaina, Maui, both ways.

The Island of Hawaii which lends its name to the entire territory is known as the "Big" or "Scenic Isle." Hilo is its county seat and principal seaport. In the early morning when one approaches Hilo from the sea after leaving Maui, a striking panorama of velvet-green coastline, known as the Hamakua district, develops. It is one of the richest sugar-producing localities in the islands. From miles of abrupt cliffs down which cascade countless waterfalls, solid fields of the sugar-cane stretch gently upwards towards the mountains lost in the mist. After having enjoyed the sea view, more intimate and thrilling observations may be made of this district over a railway traversing high trestles, tunnels, curves and precipices. Rail motor buses are also operated here.

Hilo, 192 miles from Honolulu, is a cosily situated city with a population of about 12,000. It is second in the Hawaiian Islands and as such is well housed and boulevarded and supplied with most municipal utilities. It enjoys a pretty setting along the shores of Hilo Bay. Tropical foliage abounds. It is the commercial and social metropolis for an island of about 4,015 square miles or nearly twice the area of all of the other islands combined. As the entrance to principal areas of the national park, thousands of visitors pass its portals each year and round-the-world cruise ships generally make it a special port of call, great liners berthing behind a long breakwater. Harbors on all the islands are being extensively developed by the U. S. government.



Lava Tunnel

Looking Into Pit

Spatter Cones

Scenes in Kilauea Crater



Thos. Boles, Supt. Hawaii National Park, Photo

A Look-out Above Kilauea Crater

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Many visitors do not understand that by allowing only a few hours in Honolulu on a continuous trip to and from the Orient and the Antipodes they cannot see Hilo and the volcanic areas of the National Park and are thus deprived of seeing a world wonder when within only two hundred miles of it. As this fact becomes better known, through passengers arrange to break this journey at Honolulu for at least a week or a fortnight. Liberal stop-over privileges and a general inter-change of tickets are offered by most trans-Pacific steamship lines.

The 30-mile motor trip to Hawaii National Park, which may also be negotiated by train to within eight miles of the volcanic regions, links a series of interesting ante-chambers as a fitting prelude to the climax at the firepit. Hilo merges into thrifty suburban resident homesteads, then sugar-cane plantations, and as the road curves and climbs imperceptibly, for Kilauea is on the hip of its greater but not so periodically active mother crater, Mauna Loa, the way becomes a straight line. Come miles of ancient lava flows almost entirely concealed by a prolific growth of lehua and koa trees, interspersed with fragrant ginger and **Jungle of Ferns** other tropical bushes and shrubs, and finally what appears to be an endless forest of great tree ferns. When summer cottages appear at either side of the road the crater is near. Suddenly the car whips out into the open at the edge of a great shiny black shallow lake some 3,000 acres in area with vapors rising in mystic wisps through the lava cracks. This is Kilauea Volcano, the big show in the principal area of Hawaii National Park.

If travelers remain a few days at Kilauea, and they should, for there is no end of wonders to explore, it is possible to span this crater on foot over a





Covell Photo

One of Hawaii's Many Beautiful Homes

three-mile well-marked trail across the hardened lava to the firepit, but if only a limited time is available they are usually whisked away at once by motor through the fern forests, past lava tubes and smaller dormant craters, to the very edge of the firepit of Halemaumau, Kilauea's eternal seat of activity. To see the boiling lake of lava by day is a marvelous spell-binding sight, but to see it by night after dinner at a metropolitan hotel is to look into the bowels of earth in the making. When the lava is very active visitors remain for hours watching the fiery surf congealing from jagged carmine cracks to the black over-laying layer of hardening lava; lurid fountains and pools; sparkling streams and falls heated to thousands of degrees. As awe-inspiring as the pit appears there is a minimum of danger in viewing it and there is a record of only one casualty in modern times among the thousands who worship Pele, goddess of volcanoes, whose last home is in ever-active Kilauea.

The main crater of Kilauea is about eight miles in circumference but the firepit is only some 3,000 feet across, the livid lava varying throughout the year from a depth of several hundred feet to a point where it overflows into the main crater where it quickly hardens.

EVER-CHANGING VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Sometimes, as at the present writing (July, 1925), the lava entirely disappears, leaving a vast, smoking, steaming hole 1500-2000 feet deep, whose vertical sides are continuously avalanching into the depths with an awful roar that can be heard for miles and sending up a cloud of reddish dust resembling an eruption but in reality quite harmless. Some interesting formations such as Pele's Tears (Olivines) and Pele's Hair (thread-like lava) may be found around the crater. Meals may be cooked over the red hot cracks, or hands and feet warmed in their glow. Postcards and souvenirs are often toasted in these hot cracks. Beautiful specimens such as vari-colored rainbow lava may be found.



NATURE IN THE ROUGH



While Kilauea is the greatest single sight, it is by no means all of singular interest in Hawaii National Park. Many improved trails to lava tubes, extinct craters, curious lava formations, including "picture frames," bubbles and tree molds, through shady tree-fern glades and patches of wild berries and native flowers, and even to an excellent nine-hole golf-course, provide days of sightseeing, research and recreation. There is horse-back riding the year 'round. Grate fires burn all day in hotels and cottages. There are sulphur steam baths.

A harder but interesting three-day excursion on horseback and with pack mule may be made to the peak of Mauna Loa, where another larger but less active crater is eternally steaming in promise of active eruption. Strangely enough, everlasting snow and ice lie inside the same crater. The trail to Mauna Loa, 13,675 feet in elevation, passes through a Bird Forest where a few of the almost extinct Hawaiian birds are sheltered. Bird life in Hawaii, however, is limited very largely to the rowdy mynah bird and the tiny rice bird, many doves and a few thrushes. There are some ducks, pheasants and wild turkey for hunting, but most good shooting is limited to private preserves.

AROUND HAWAII BY MOTOR

Continuing on from the Volcano House visitors may circle the entire island on a 230-mile automobile road, inspecting ancient and modern lava flows; exploring the famous City of Refuge; visiting the monument of the discoverer of the islands, Capt. James Cook; viewing tobacco and coffee plantations; and relaxing in the exquisite beauty of the romance-laden Kona country; and passing through the largest stock ranch in Hawaii, embracing as it does some 500,000 acres on the slopes of Mauna Kea, (13,825 feet), the highest peak in Hawaii.



Baker Photo

Mountain Hiking Party



HISTORY OF HAWAII ROMANTIC

While exploring the islands many question relative to their history and geography occur to visitors, the chief points of which may be given here in a few paragraphs.

There is a glamor to the history of Hawaii which enhances the visit. Capt. James Cook, of the British navy, on one of his many explorations discovered the Hawaiian Islands to the civilized world in 1778 and gave them the now obsolete name of the Sandwich Islands after the Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the British Admiralty. A year later he was killed on the Island of Hawaii in an altercation with the natives. It is claimed that Spaniards had previously discovered the group, but they left very meager records. **Group United** From the time of Capt. Cook to the present day white men have played a leading part in development of the tiny kingdom. Kamehameha I, whose statue now stands both in Honolulu and Kohala, under counsel of white men and with the aid of gunpowder, united all the islands in a single group. A year before the missionaries arrived in 1820 from Boston with their permanent civilization, the pagan religion had voluntarily been discarded and many ancient tabus forsaken, so that they were waiting with open arms for Christianity which they readily embraced as a permanent religion which they never forsook.

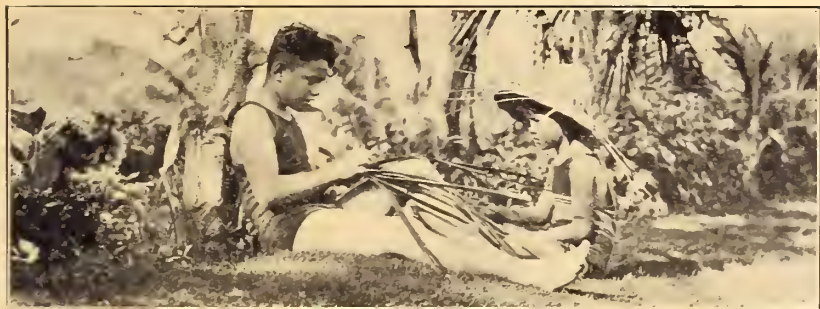
INTERESTING LANGUAGE

The missionaries gave the Hawaiians their first written language and then taught them to read it. It is a charm in itself, the names which look queer to visitors adding to the islands' fascination. Their alphabet has only twelve letters. The missionaries introduced printing, schools, churches, better homes, diversified agriculture, and the Hawaiian being adaptable quickly became the highest developed and most cultured of all their Polynesian brethren. American ideals, customs, and institutions surely came to the fore, and caused the country to develop and



11th Photo Section, Air Service, U.S.A. Photo

City of Hilo, Island of Hawaii



Williams Photo

Native Boys Weaving Lauhala Hats

progress with unprecedented rapidity. The people finally rebelled against the autocratic, precarious reign of the last monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, deposed her in 1893, set up an independent Republic, and in 1898 were annexed upon their own request to the United States of America. Therefore Hawaii has never been a "possession" of the United States but rather an integral part of it as a Territory. Judge Sanford B. Dole, only president of the Republic of Hawaii, and first governor of the territory, still lives (July, 1925,) in Honolulu.

ISLANDS SEMI-TROPICAL

The Hawaiian Islands lie in a 1,500-mile chain diagonally across the Pacific from tiny Ocean Island on the northwest to Hawaii on the southeast, but the islands of the main group are all encompassed in a chain of about 400 miles from Kauai to Hawaii with a combined area of about 6,400 square miles. All islands outside of this radius are negligible in extent. The islands lie just inside the northern limits of the Tropic of Cancer, between the North latitudes of $18^{\circ} 54'$ and $22^{\circ} 15'$ and the West longitudes $154^{\circ} 50'$ and $160^{\circ} 30'$. They are all volcanic, containing few minerals, and no coal or oil or precious stones. In early days the monarchs of Hawaii carried on a lucrative sandalwood trade with China but the supply has been long since exhausted. Koa trees supply the principal wood, but only for curios and ornaments.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Since Hawaii is a territory of the United States not yet enjoying the privileges of statehood, the governor and principal judges are appointed by the President of the United States, but the local legislature is elective, as are the supervisors of the four counties of Kauai, Honolulu (Oahu), Maui and Hawaii, and the mayor of Honolulu. The legislature meets every two years for a 60-day period, enacting bills, subject to approval or veto of the governor. The governor appoints the territorial department heads subject to approval of a majority of the territorial senate.





Newman Photo

Royal Palms

These 70,000 pupils are housed in 250 up-to-date school plants, utilizing about 2,250 teachers. Education in Hawaii ranks with the best systems used throughout the United States. One point of special excellence in the local schools is the centralized system of control for the whole Territory, in which all appointments, expenditures, etc., are handled directly through one central Executive Office in Honolulu.

CHURCHES FOR EVERYONE

Likewise almost every conceivable religion is found in Hawaii. Visitors may worship in the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon), in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in the Buddhist and Shinto Temples, in the Church of Christ Scientist and in most of those of the Protestant and other faiths. Many churches are of the open-air variety, affording comfort and beauty in large grounds. The oldest church in Honolulu is Kawaiahao. It is a prominent landmark, built entirely of coral, in the Civic Center. Here, in a building where royalty once worshipped, native Hawaiians follow the precepts of Christianity with services in both English and Hawaiian. Visitors find the rich melodious native voices a rare treat. Hawaiians are generously distributed throughout the various Christian denominations.



POPULATION DIVERSIFIED

The population of the Territory of Hawaii is over 300,000, about a third of which is in Honolulu. Nearly two-thirds of the entire population is

at least partially of Oriental descent, but all are being rapidly Americanized. This percentage, of course, includes many mixtures. For instance, the Hawaiians and Chinese have intermarried quite freely and successfully. Japanese constitute nearly 40 per cent of the population and supply most of the laborers. Pure Hawaiians number about 22,000.



USUAL AMERICAN CLUBS

A number of clubs are found on all the islands. Both Hilo and Honolulu have Rotary and Elks' clubs, the home of the latter on Waikiki Beach being one of the most picturesque and pleasantly located edifices in the islands. Social clubs in Honolulu include the Commercial, University, Pacific and Country Clubs, all of which have their own club rooms, the latter providing the principal golf links in Hawaii and one of the most popular in the world. There are also golf links on the other principal islands. The Outrigger Club, Trail and Mountain **Golf is Favored** Club, and Polo Club have already been mentioned. In addition there are shooting, boating and other sporting associations. Hawaii has complete Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. buildings, and similar organizations. Philanthropic, charitable and social service institutions are numerous and well supported. The Salvation Army is strong. Boy and Girl Scout organizations flourish. The principal American lodges and patriotic societies are well represented, also professional associations. The Pan-Pacific Union, with headquarters, club and research institution at Honolulu, holds many important conferences.



U.S. Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Photo

Native Hawaiians Mending Nets



AN IDEAL HOME-LAND

Visitors may come to Hawaii with the knowledge that there will be few discomforts, that they are quite likely to meet someone from their own city, state or country in the polyglot population or in the ever-increasing colony of permanent guests; that they will find moderate prices and all the conveniences and comforts to which they are accustomed, but endowed with individual charm of setting, scenery, customs, south sea atmosphere and Oriental flavor.

Very little public land is available for further agricultural development but there are ample sites for residential purposes. Visitors are learning rapidly that Hawaii is too beautiful for only a cursory visit and many of those in circumstances to linger have willingly allowed a casual visit to terminate in an endless sojourn of blissful days.

GOOD POSITIONS ARE SCARCE

The lure of Hawaii has become so insistent in America that far more people are always seeking to work here than there are positions available. Therefore those without a position assured before leaving home should not make the trip unless amply provided with funds. In the latter case, even though they may not find employment, they will have gained the immeasurable satisfaction of the world-famous trip to Hawaii, an unusually interesting and never-to-be forgotten experience.



HillPhoto

One of Honolulu's Newest Buildings



Covell Photo

A Fine Residential Section

INVESTMENTS PROFITABLE

Profitable investments are provided in Hawaii's residential property or industries. In 1924 over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of real estate, chiefly in homes, was bought by visitors. Building permits in Honolulu in 1924 totaled well over five million dollars. The largest bank has annual deposits of nearly \$25,000,000. Furthermore, those interested in the progress and development of the Pacific find Hawaii a convenient and comfortable headquarters from which to operate, oversee, or direct their endeavors. It is but a jump from Honolulu to the Fiji or Samoan Islands, to New Zealand, Australia, the West Indies, to the Philippines, China, Siberia and Japan. Even now trans-Pacific airplane services via Hawaii is being discussed. Hawaii is at the Crossroads of the Pacific. She is the coming New York of the West.

THE PLACE YOU'VE BEEN SEEKING

To sum up, Hawaii is a land with true American ideals of democracy and equality, a world-famous melting pot, imbued with the spirit of live well and let others live as well—a land where there is little poverty, hardship or disease—a land that is tropical in aspect but temperate in atmosphere and conduct—a land of abundant and abiding sunshine—multitudes of bright hedges and fragrant flowers—smiling, happy people—clean water, clean streets, clean air and sky—soft breezes that touch the cheek and rumple the hair pleasantly.

Dream Homes

Dreamy bungalows banked with flowers and fronted only with soft green turf. Streets of beautiful homes where sidewalks and fences are missing and bare-footed flower boys call at your door. Homes all open to the sweet and beautiful life-giving out-of-doors. Music that seems but a natural accompaniment to the lapping sea and the dreamy swish of the palms. Brilliant colors of rainbows and sunsets, of sea and clouds. Enchanted mountains. Bewitching sea. Captivating customs. Beauty everywhere. This, after all, is the Story of Hawaii.



A TRIBUTE TO HAWAII

BY BERTON BRALEY

(*In the Honolulu Star-Bulletin*)

Don't play "Aloha Oe" when I go,
For it tears the very tissues of my heart;
There is mist upon my glasses as the ship from harbor passes,
And it isn't very easy to depart.
If the mountains seem a little vague and dim,
It's the film before my eyes that blurs them so.
Have a little human pity as I leave this magic city—
Don't play "Aloha Oe" when I go.

Don't play "Aloha Oe" when I go,
As the ship is heading out to open sea;
Don't you know my heart is aching as I watch the white surf
breaking
On the coral reef that fringes Waikiki?
I am trying hard to simulate a smile,
I am fighting back the tears that seek to flow,
Let me sail in manly fashion, have a bit of true compassion—
Don't play "Aloha Oe" when I go.

Don't play "Aloha Oe" when I go.
It is just a little more than I can bear.
Must my consciousness be freighted, must my soul be lacerated
By that throbbing, sobbing cadence on the air?
There's a lump I cannot swallow in my throat,
There's a pain within my breast that seems to grow,
Call "Aloha" so I hear it—but be merciful of spirit—
Don't play "Aloha Oe" when I go.

*Printed in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A., for the Hawaii Tourist Bureau,
by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July, 1925, 150m*



A L O H A

AS THE HIGH TENSION of modern existence increases, the question occurs more frequently to business and professional folk alike: "Where can I go for real rest?"

The tired mind fondly visualizes some fairyland of a sort where the entire range of the thermometer is only a few degrees throughout the year, but where there are comfortable hotels, street cars, good roads, automobiles, and automatic telephones; a fairyland of lush foliage, exotic fruits and the ultramarine of sea and sky, but amply supplied with daily newspapers, radio, golf links and movies. In essence, where wants and desires are gratified but dislikes and aversions deleted—"A Paradise with American plumbing," as Nina Wilcox Putnam aptly wrote.

Is it too much to wish for, a place like this on earth? Or should one look for such only in the life hereafter? Not at all. There is one place that suits the fancies already expressed, and many more besides. There is a land, convenient to reach and economical to live in, lying only a few days from your door. And that land is the Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A., where one needs no alarm clock to arise to the joys of living the whole year through.





Enchanted Isles
of
.. Perpetual ..
Spring